

# AP European History Geography day 1

Entrancetask: Pick up a study guide and a seat you like. What does this song have to do with geography?

Today: What do you know about the geography of Europe?

Homework: Physical map on p. 18 (no Volga River or Ural Mountains)

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How does geography impact the political, social and economic development of a nation?



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Think about the geography of the World  
What features come to mind that you think may  
have impacted the political, social, and/or  
economic development of some of the greatest  
and poorest world powers?



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Why Europe?




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It's not genetics,  
it's geography.




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## Political, Social, Economic Effects of Geography

Geographic factor	Political effects	Social Effects	Economic Effects
Mountains 	Switz: neutral is world wars Greece: city states due to Pindus Mountains	Switz: homogeneous population Greece: traveled around the Med Sea as fishermen – cultural diffusion	Switz: banking, clockmaking Greece: sea traders, fishing industry
Coastline	Europe: lots of good ports – jagged coast, lots of shipping, protection Africa: smooth, poor harbors, little trade, easy to invade Russia: frozen coastline in Arctic – weak navy USA: jagged coast, easy access to the world	Europe: lots of contact with others Africa: little contact with others – others came, they didn't go Russia: little trade and contact with others USA: Cultural diversity due to trade and contact	Europe: lots of trade, exploration, colonialization Africa: poor trade, victimized by others, reliance on cash crops USA: easy trade access to and from the country, river systems and railways link inland with coast,

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Geographic factor	Political effects	Social Effects	Economic Effects
Central Location 	Germany: a military threat to many neighbors, easy to invade others (Poland, ie.)	Germany: Lots of interaction with others migrating; cultural diversity,	Germany: Easy to trade with others – lack of ports not a problem due to good river system and lack of geographic barriers
Island Location	England: Strong navy, difficult to invade	England: More homogeneous due to isolation, yet some diversity due to trade with strong navy	England: Lots of ships for trade and conquest

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Geographic factor	Political effects	Social Effects	Economic Effects
Natural Resources	Japan: dependent on others for industrial resources; became imperialistic before WWII in order to gain resources USA & Britain: became a major industrial power – lots of coal, iron, water power, good soil & food supply	Japan: Hindered industrial development, they became dominant of others, acquire cultural influences USA: Melting pot for people around the world due to the opportunities here, demanded independence, demand for human rights because of great opportunities here	Japan: Industry is fine-tuned with not a lot of waste, very productive, products require less resources – computers, tvs, etc. USA: World's leading economic power

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Geographic factor	Political effects	Social Effects	Economic Effects
Lack of natural barriers 	Poland: On Great European Plain, invaded many, many times	Poland & Eastern Europe: Culturally diverse, easy migration through the land, lots of conflicts	Poland: Civil unrest due to invasions, dependency on agriculture, industrially backward, reluctance to work together due to cultural differences
Size	Russia: Huge size makes it easy to invade, but difficult to conquer	Russia: Many different ethnic groups lead to lack of unity	Russia: difficult to transport goods within and outside of the country

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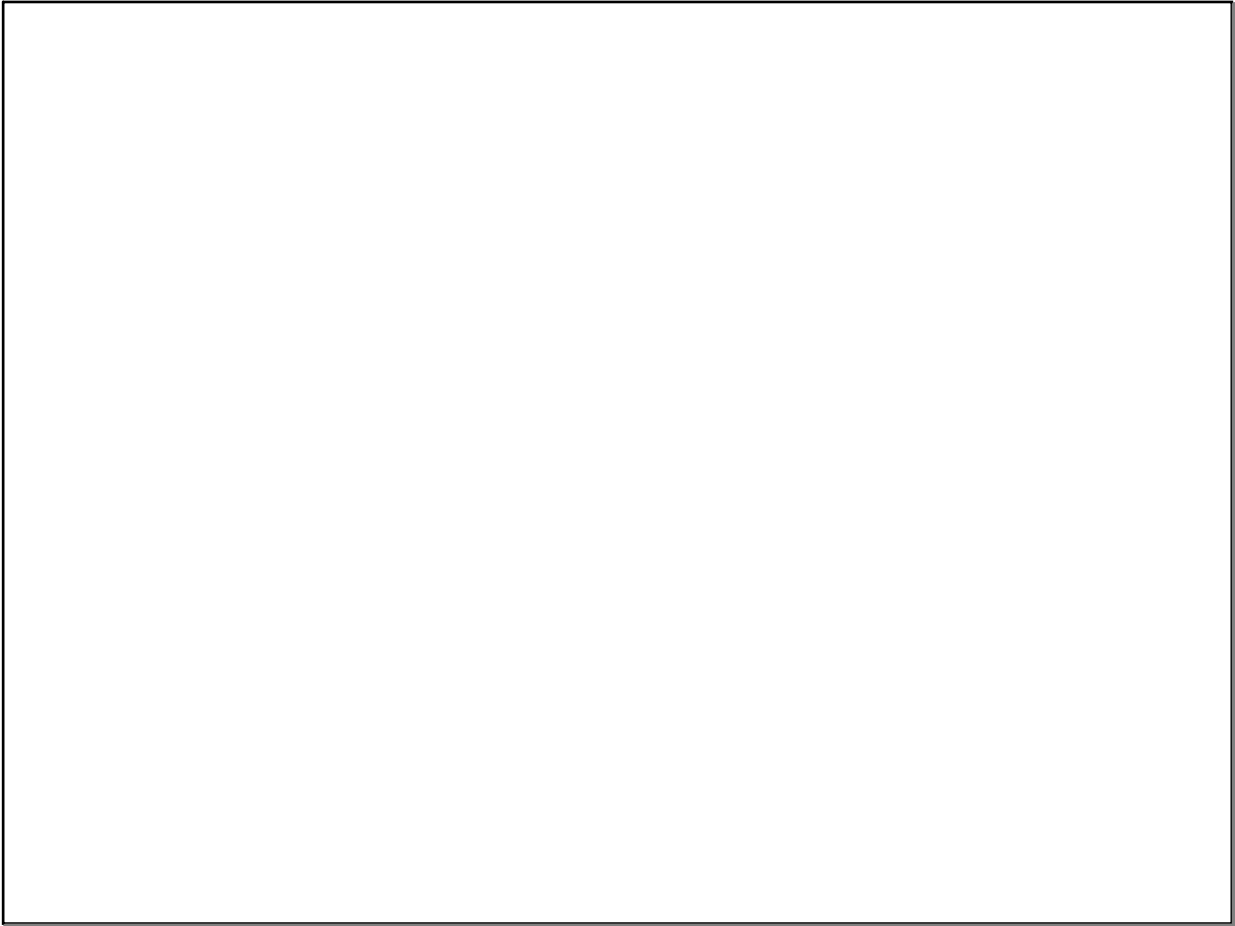


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